

TAMMANY GRAND JURY. DOING SCANNELL'S WORK.

ACTION AGAINST SUPPORTERS OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES. EVEN DE LANCEY NICOLL DISPLEASED.

JIMMIE BOYLE OPENS BRANCH HEADQUARTERS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—CHARGES AGAINST SIGNERS OF THE MOOREHEAD AND BAHAN CERTIFICATES.

The influence of John J. Scannell and James W. Boyle, two of the most discredited and disreputable Tammany Hall leaders, was manifested in the Grand Jury room yesterday, when action was taken looking toward the indictment of supporters of James A. Moorehead and Walter W. BAHAN, independent candidates for the Assembly in the XIX and XX districts. The most shameless bulldozing by Tammany "heelers" did not serve to break the spirit of the anti-Tammany Democrats, so the aid of the Grand Jury was called in. This Grand Jury is the one which was much ruffled on account of Dr. Parkhurst's statements concerning one of its members, Hugh Stevin, and which may even bring in a presentment condemning the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Its present course is as outrageous as anything seen in the Grand Jury room since Tweed's day.

The investigations begun yesterday by the Grand Jury were so plainly in a partisan spirit that Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who prepares all business for the Grand Jury, disclaimed any personal intention of making any attack on the two independent candidates. He said he was satisfied that District Attorney Nicoll had no desire at this time to bring criminal proceedings to interfere with their canvass. Mr. Lindsay gave the impression that the District Attorney deprecated the action of the Grand Jury, and would much prefer that nothing be done. Mr. Nicoll could not be seen, having already started for his home at Tuxedo.

TRUMPED UP CHARGES. It was understood that the inquiries were begun on the motion of one of the Grand Jurors. About forty witnesses were summoned. Only those who were from the XIX District were examined. Scannell being a bigger gun than Boyle, and therefore taking precedence. It is pretended that some of those who signed the Moorehead certificate of nomination were not residents of the district, but persons who had been out of the city. It was shown in the Tribune yesterday, Scannell and his men have stopped at no device to intimidate the men who signed the certificate. To hide his own note, Scannell made a cry of "cheer" and gets the Grand Jury to aid in hoodwinking the public.

Boyle received a "knockout" blow when Judge Barrett decided on Monday that BAHAN's name should be printed on a set of ballots. Boyle was in a particularly advantageous position with regard to the District Attorney. Indeed, no small scandal has been caused among those who believed the District Attorney to be different from other Tammany men. That a member of the University and Union Clubs should be seen day and night with a man of Boyle's unsavory record was enough to cause surprise.

NICOLL AND BOYLE INTIMATE. Indeed, Boyle has made the District Attorney's office his headquarters. Yesterday in the room of Mr. Nicoll's private secretary he was giving orders to two henchmen to have certain men call on him last night.

"If they don't see me there will be trouble," declared the leader in a loud voice. Boyle's presence in the building was enough to discredit on the Grand Jury's investigation of the alleged misdoings of his political enemies. The Grand Jury did not have time to go into the affairs in the XIX District, but will do so today. It was said that many signatures to BAHAN's certificate had been forged, and that a notary had falsely attested that certain of the signatures had been prepared before him and acknowledged their signatures.

That Mr. Nicoll should oppose the investigation by the Grand Jury, in spite of his intimacy with Boyle, is considered by those who follow the Grand Jury's action is based on partisan motives.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ABANDONED. NO HOPE OF SAVING THE BIG PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP—MUCH OF HER CARGO LOST.

San Francisco, Nov. 1 (Special).—After a week of hard work, wreckers just before dark abandoned the large Pacific Mail steamer City of New-York to her fate. She went on the rocks at Point Bonita just outside the Golden Gate on Thursday during a dense fog. The phenomenally calm weather has permitted work on her ever since, and for two days the company has had hopes of getting her off the rocks. The big hole in her bottom was plugged yesterday, and she was half pumped out today.

Later this afternoon tugs tried to pull her from the rocks, but the heavy sea caused her to slip back and tear a fresh hole in her bottom. The sea rushed in, and in thirty minutes the water rose two feet. This ended all hopes of saving the ship, which is uninsured and represents a loss of \$200,000 to the Pacific Mail Company.

Much of the cargo was also lost through the helplessness of the men who permitted the floor to be thrown overboard on the night of the wreck, although everything could have been saved with proper care.

ITEMS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 1.—Delta Kappa Epsilon Chapter House, Williams College, was damaged by fire this morning. The fire caught from a defective fuse and burned up through the roof. The students turned out and saved the building. Loss between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Guy Colony, of this city, and Miss Fuld, daughter of Fredonia, N. Y., with shocking results, at the crossing of the Lake Shore Railroad last night. They were out driving, and in crossing the tracks they failed to notice a freight engine which was swiftly approaching. The car was hurled twenty feet and instantly killed. Miss Fuld was alive when picked up, but died soon afterward.

FORGERS GET A NICE PLUM. THEY ROB THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF \$5,000.

THE ENTIRE GANG OF FIVE UNDER ARREST—THE SIGNATURE OF COFFIN & STANTON, THE BROKERS, SUCCESSFULLY IMITATED ON TWO CHECKS.

The tale of a forgery almost original in its conception, artfully contrived and worked out with brilliant skill, was last night told at Police Headquarters by Inspector William McLaughlin. To him and to the four detective sergeants, Crowley, McCluskey, Dowling and Grady, are due the detection and capture of a gang of thieves as was ever lodged in the dingy white stone building in Mulberry-st. Four out of the five prisoners, by reason of their attainments, added to a native genius for rascality, were admirably adapted for the work.

John T. Brush, alias Jansen, fifty-two years old, an accomplished linguist and scholar, has for nearly twenty years enjoyed eminence as a "penman." Henry D. Garrett, alias Loper, thirty-one years old, and James S. Buchanan, thirty-seven years old, were once lawners in the Stewart Building. Dr. Selden W. Grove, fifty-seven years old, who acted as "respectable bonnet" for the gang, is a physician who has several times attracted the attention of the police. It was necessary to have one dupe, and Joseph N. O. Hayes's weakness for West Side concert halls, poker and race tracks fitted him for the part, and made it possible for the gang to steal a little more than \$5,000 from the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The original foundation of the band dates back to 1888, when Garrett met Brush in Sing Sing. Garrett had defrauded a Mrs. Chang, his prospective mother-in-law, of about \$10,000, and was serving six years. Brush, with periods of five years and three years to his credit, was serving ten years more for perjury, committed in 1891, and by the help of Garrett got his release. He then set up a kind-hearted relative became a bookkeeper in the United Service Club. He had met Buchanan, who had himself been under arrest for a robbery of jewelry, and next he was to meet Brush.

Brush had somehow got the signature of one Satherthwaite, a member of the club. He asked Garrett to get two blank checks belonging to Mr. Satherthwaite. The work took some time, but Garrett at last obtained them, and by a superb imitation of the genuine signature, Brush obtained \$375 from the Essex County National Bank, of Newark, where Mr. Satherthwaite was well known. Brush, who was never loyal to any human creature, told Garrett that the scheme had failed to work, and robbed him of his share of the spoil. Then Satherthwaite died, and the money was paid to Garrett. He was discharged from the service of the club, and he smoothed his tongue over him over the second scheme.

"I know something of Coffin & Stanton," the brokers of No. 72 Wall-st., told Garrett. He told them that he had been in Hermann's, at No. 111, and that he could get hold of one of their checks. They do business there, and their checks are not in books, but on a pad. There's a young fellow named Hayes—just eighteen, and green as a novice in a nursery. He is over at Coffin & Stanton, and he'll do the work. Through him you can get two blanks and a cancelled check—don't forget the cancel."

A lawyer named O'Donnell introduced Garrett to Hayes. They filled him in on several quack little poker parties, and at the end of a fortnight Garrett held the money. He must pay for sundry small amounts. Hayes must pay for certain date, Garrett told him, or the O. O. U.'s would be presented to his employers, unless a few whispered words finished the matter. The blank checks easily enough, but the cancelled check, without which Brush could not work, was another and more difficult matter. It too was secured in due season.

Two more checks belonging to Newman Erb, who has desk room in Coffin & Stanton's office, were obtained, and the checks were ready. Then Brush bundled Garrett off to St. Louis with the money, and the two checks, one for \$2,000 and the other for \$3,000. It was now necessary to get the "respectable bonnet." Dr. Grove and Brush were old acquaintances. Dr. Grove, under the name of Satherthwaite, had an account at the Garfield National Bank, and from him Brush obtained the letter which will probably land the Doctor in Sing Sing.

To the President, Garfield National Bank, Sir: Please send below signature of Charles H. Jensen, a bookmaker, who might draw out my money at any time. Brush opened a \$200 account at the bank, and the two checks were ready. Brush, under the name of Satherthwaite, had an account at the Garfield National Bank, and from him Brush obtained the letter which will probably land the Doctor in Sing Sing.

Then in the "Charles H. Jensen" signature, the signature of Charles H. Jensen, a bookmaker, who might draw out my money at any time. Brush opened a \$200 account at the bank, and the two checks were ready. Brush, under the name of Satherthwaite, had an account at the Garfield National Bank, and from him Brush obtained the letter which will probably land the Doctor in Sing Sing.

ST. JOHNS CHURCH IN FLAMES. FIRE DOES MUCH DAMAGE TO THE ONLY ITALIAN CATHOLIC SANCTUARY IN THE CITY.

St. John's Catholic Church, Italian, at No. 21 Roosevelt-st., was badly damaged by fire last night. The flames were discovered in the paper stock warehouse of George F. Hills, who occupies the basement between the two streets. It was fifteen minutes before a stream was playing on the flames, which by that time had eaten their way through to both streets.

After playing on the building for over two hours, the flames were put out. It was then found that the interior of the church had been entirely gutted, and that was entirely dismantled. Several valuable statues in and about the edifice were more or less damaged, but the finest one, St. Michael the Archangel, was not injured.

Elaborate preparations had been made to celebrate All Saints' Day at the church last night. The altar and surroundings had been prepared for the occasion. Fortunately nearly all these valuables were saved.

St. John's is the only Italian Catholic Church now in existence in this city. The paper stock warehouse of George F. Hills was badly damaged.

THE INDICTMENTS RECONSIDERED. HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY CHANGES ITS MIND REGARDING THE ACTING MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY AND THREE COMMISSIONERS.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, as was intimated yesterday, thought better of its previous indictment of Mayor Leech, Simpson and Commissioners, Geo. Cook and Madden for conspiracy to defraud. Mayor Wanser, Mr. Simpson, Corporation Attorney Wanser and George J. Bouton, clerk of the Water Board, were called before the Grand Jury, and then the indictment was reconsidered. It is understood that John D. McNeill, the foreman, was the only one who voted against the reconsideration.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST. A CROWDED ELECTRIC CAR GOES THROUGH A DRAW INTO A RIVER.

FOG HID THE OPENING FROM THE MOTORMAN, AND FROST ON THE RAILS MADE THE BRAKES INEFFECTIVE.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.—An electric car on the Oregon City line, containing about thirty passengers, went through an open drawbridge at Madison-st. this morning, falling into the Carlin River. The car was the first one coming into Portland from the suburb of Milwaukie, and a few minutes before 7 o'clock it went through the draw. A very heavy fog prevailed at the time of the accident, and it was undoubtedly due to this that the car took its fatal plunge to the bottom of the river. Rescuers were soon hard at work, but much difficulty was encountered in finding the bodies of the victims. The bodies so far recovered are those of Charles Beckman, bookkeeper; J. P. Anderson, stair builder; Alexander Campbell, proprietor of a saloon, and Joseph Stadler, sawmill employee. A deaf, mute printer, W. P. Scott, is among the drowned. The motorman and the conductor surrendered themselves to the police and were released on their own recognizance.

The motorman, Edward F. Terry, stayed with the car as long as possible, having a narrow escape for his own life. He told the following story of the disaster: "I left the station at Milwaukee for Oak Grove at 5:40 a. m. We took on five passengers at Oak Grove and turned there for Portland, for which place I do not know how many passengers got on the car. I found the track somewhat slippery all the way in, but worse on the bridge than anywhere else. We made reasonable stops wherever I found it extremely slippery. I threw off power, as usual, on coming on to the bridge, then threw power on about one turn after getting on the bridge. I do not know how long I kept the power on, but it was a very short time, as we expected to meet teams at any time on the bridge. When I got into the fog, which was heavier on the bridge than elsewhere, I tried to make about three spans east of the draw, and found that it worked all right and held the wheels, but I found the wheels slid on the ice, and I was unable to stop. I saw the red light, I then reversed the switch and put on the power, but it seemed to have no effect. The car continued to slide, and finally went into the river. I stayed with the car until it broke through the gate, and knowing that I had done all in my power to stop the car, I jumped out of the car and tried to hold on to the outside railing of the bridge with my feet hanging over the edge of the bridge. When I got up the car had sunk out of sight. I do not know how many passengers were on the car at the time."

One of the passengers on the ill-fated car named Hoover, says that he did not notice any stop or braking in speed from the time the car entered the bridge until it went off the draw. When the car started over the draw there was a wild scene within. The passengers making frantic efforts to escape by jumping off the sides of the car and over the dashboard. When Hoover regained his feet after jumping off the car he looked into the river and saw the car sinking. He saw the car sinking and saw the car sinking.

A driver reports that thirteen bodies were in the car, five of which have been recovered. Two were badly together in the car.

FREE FIGHTS AT THE FAIR. ALMOST A RIOT IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

COLUMBIAN GUARDS USE BILLES, SLINGSHOTS AND SWORDS ON VISITORS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE FERRIS WHEEL COMPANY.

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Resistance to the Midway closing of the fair, as seen as they set foot on the platform, and the guards as well as the exhibition company were roundly abused. Men and women made a rush for the platform at intervals, and the guards tried to pull them back, while the Ferris men, to the number of fifty, pulled the patrons under the tenting up in the air. Where the admission fee was collected. Many of the visitors were pulled and hauled around in a way to arouse the crowd to assume a threatening attitude, and the force of guards was increased. The guards tried to keep the crowd off the platform, but the Ferris men, who were armed with swords, and the guards tried to pull them back, while the Ferris men, to the number of fifty, pulled the patrons under the tenting up in the air.

In another place a immense number of people had gathered, and the guards as well as the exhibition company were roundly abused. Men and women made a rush for the platform at intervals, and the guards tried to pull them back, while the Ferris men, to the number of fifty, pulled the patrons under the tenting up in the air. Where the admission fee was collected. Many of the visitors were pulled and hauled around in a way to arouse the crowd to assume a threatening attitude, and the force of guards was increased.

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RECEIVERSHIP FOR A WESTERN ROAD. OMAHA, NOV. 1 (Special).—On application of the

Manhattan Trust Company, the Federal Court here has appointed F. C. Hills, of Sioux City, receiver of the Sioux City and Western Railroad. The petition states that on December 5, 1891, the defendant, with certain shareholders of the Pacific Short Line Railroad Company, paid to the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, the trust company alleges that the interest on the bonds of the railroad was not paid for a period of thirty days to do it. We have refused to pay \$25,000 to the railroad, being their share of the receipts for the last two weeks, because of a claim for damages we have against them. We will continue to turn until November 20 from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. guards or no guards, and if the Exhibition Company closes the gates of the park, an injunction will be applied for shortly.

The Ferris people received word to-night that they would be refused admission on their passes to-morrow.

FOR A FIGHT OFF THE HOOK. EL CID MAY MEET HER FATE.

POSSIBLE ATTACK ON HER BY THE BRAZILIAN REBEL FLEET. THE NEW-YORK MAY SHOW HER TEETH.

REPORTS THAT ADMIRAL NELLO'S WARSHIP RE-PUBLICA WILL HURRY NORTH TO DESTROY PEIXOTO'S NEW CRUISERS AS THEY LEAVE THE LOWER BAY—WHAT PART THIS COUNTRY WOULD PLAY IN SUCH A FIGHT—THE DESTROYER MAY NOT GO TO RIO.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat in the mercantile circles in the southern part of the city which have dealings with South America regarding the Brazilian rebel fleet. The most sensational story yesterday was in regard to the departure of the new Brazilian fleet from this port. It was to the effect that Admiral Mello would send the cruiser Republica up here to destroy El Cid and the rest of the new fleet of Peixoto as soon as it got off the shore, beyond the three-mile limit. Admiral Mello has an agent in this city, and is kept informed of all that is going on here. If he thinks it necessary he will send another man-of-war along with the Republica. It was also rumored yesterday that the cruiser New-York would not sail for Brazil until El Cid sailed, and would convey her at least as far as the three-mile limit off shore. What the New-York would do in case the Republica tried to stop El Cid and the rest of the fleet is known only to the secret hearts of the Navy and State departments, but the partisans of President Peixoto yesterday were confident that, as the rebel government established by Mello had not been recognized as a belligerent power, the presence of a ship on the high seas under the orders of no recognized government and attempting to commit depredations on the vessels of a friendly power, would be resented by the New-York, and the vessel would be destroyed. If all these flying rumors are true, there is a good prospect of a naval fight outside Sandy Hook.

THE BRAZILIAN CONSUL SAILS FOR HOME. ANTONIO A. DE CASTILHO, BRAZILIAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW-YORK, SAILED FOR HOME YESTERDAY ON THE LAMPORT & HOIT STEAMSHIP WORDSWORTH.

The alleged cause of his departure is ill-health, but, as a matter of course, and as he has been in the city for some time, it is suspected as being of some political significance. It is, however, improbable, that such a Senator as Castilho has been here only a year, and has been ill most of the time. The climate does not agree with him.

MR. GAYNOR GOES TO COURT. DETERMINED TO STOP THE GRAVESEND FRAUD.

HE SECURES AN ORDER TO COMPEL JOHN Y. MCKANE TO GIVE CLERKS AN OPPORTUNITY TO COPY THE LISTS.

William J. Gaynor invoked the power of the courts yesterday to defeat the effort to stuff the ballot-boxes in the town of Gravesend with bogus votes. When the enormous increase in the population of the town was made public Mr. Gaynor sent a man to Gravesend to copy the list of names. He was told that a written order from John Y. McKane would be required before the names could be seen. Although McKane is the Supervisor of the town, he is not a register, and has no authority over the poll lists. When he learned that Mr. Gaynor wanted the names he sent word to him that he would furnish him a copy of the names.

But Mr. Gaynor preferred to make his own copy. He then sent a dozen clerks to Gravesend to copy the names, but they found that two men were already copying the names. Mr. Gaynor's men were told that they could have the lists when these men were through with them. When they promised, at the rate they were proceeding, to be busy with the lists for a week, Mr. Gaynor decided to take legal steps to get the names.

Through Johnson & Lamb application was made yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court for an order requiring Supervisor McKane and the eighteen registers of the town of Gravesend to appear in court at 10 a. m. to-day, and answer why the clerks sent by Mr. Gaynor are not permitted to copy the registration lists. The order was granted by proceedings against McKane and the registers of the town to learn how it is that there are 6,000 persons registered when the total population of the town is only 3,000. United States District-Attorney Johnson will bring the matter into the Federal courts, and an application will be made to the Attorney-General of the State in the matter. No effort will be left untried to prevent this monumental election fraud from being consummated. A statement has been secured from a trustworthy source that in the year 1,000 votes were stuffed on the ballot-box in Gravesend in order to bring the number of votes up to the number of names on the poll list, there being no effort made to vote all the names that had been registered.

In one election the candidate for Sheriff was asked by McKane how many votes he wanted in Gravesend, and he was told that he would receive as many as he wanted. He received that number after the form of counting the ballots had been gone through with. Last year, with a population of 7,572, there were 4,130 names registered in Gravesend. The number of votes cast was 3,252, of which 2,962 were for Cleveland and 290 for Harrison. The enormous increase in registration this year is in the interest of Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Pearsall for Supreme Court Judge, and Patterson for Sheriff.

Mr. Gaynor addressed another large mass-meeting last evening in Tivoli Hall, at the Fifth-ave. and Second-st. upon the issue of the Mayoralty campaign. There were many workmen in the audience. He set forth the facts and figures with which his previous speeches have been bristled, and portrayed the damning record of Mayor Boddy in strong terms. Speeches were also made by James McKean, Robert Stewart and Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Gaynor will speak to-night in Arion Hall, in the Eastern District. A score of meetings were held in all parts of Brooklyn last evening by Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and the Democratic Club, and enthusiasm for Charles A. Smith was at fever heat. Mr. Schlerer was booked to speak at a dozen of the meetings, and reached as many as possible, possibly being received with the greatest enthusiasm in the city. He will appear at many more meetings to-night.

SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. THE REPEAL BILL NOW A LAW.

QUICK DISPOSITION OF THE MEASURE BY THE HOUSE. MR. BLAND MAKES A FEEBLE FIGHT, AND MESSRS. BRYAN AND SNODGRASS TRY OBSTRUCTION, BUT THE SPEAKER CATCHES THEM NAPPING FOR A MOMENT AND PUTS THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, WHICH IS ORDERED THE VOTE THEN TAKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 1.—At exactly 3 o'clock this afternoon the long and bitter fight in Congress over the proposition to repeal the silver-purchasing provisions of the so-called Sherman law ended, and Speaker Crisp announced that the vote on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Wilson bill stood 193 in the affirmative to 94 in the negative, being a majority of 99 in a total vote of 287. On August 28 the Wilson bill passed the House by a majority of 131 in a total vote of 347. The vote on concurrence to-day was preceded by one on Bland's motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Coinage, with instructions to report an amendment re-enacting the free silver-coinage provisions of the law of 1837. This motion was rejected by a vote of 109 yeas to 175 nays, being a majority of 66. In August a proposition identical in purpose was rejected by a vote of 124 yeas to 227 nays, being a majority of 103.

An analysis of the vote on Bland's motion to-day shows that it was divided as follows: Affirmative—fourteen Republicans, eighty-eight Democrats and seven Populists; negative—sixty-six Republicans and 109 Democrats. The Democratic majority is therefore, leaving the Populists out of the question (all of whom owed their election to Democratic votes) was twenty-one, and the Republican majority against it was fifty-two. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Aiken (Mich.), Broderick, Curtis and Funston (Kan.), Doolittle and Wilson (Wash.), Hartman (Mont.), Ellis and Hermann (Ore.), Hillborn (Cal.), Hopkins (Penn.), Marsh and Post (Ill.), and Sweet (Idaho). The Northern Democrats who voted for free coinage were Brookshire, Holman and Taylor (Ind.), Bryan (Nebr.), Cannon, Geary and Maguire (Cal.), Donovan and Kilrt (Ohio), Fithian, Hunter, Lane and Williams (Ill.), Harris and Hudson (Kan.), Richardson and Whiting (Mich.), and Sibley (Penn.)—eighteen in all. The Southern Democrats who voted against the motion were Berry, Brawley and Breckinridge (Ark.), Bunn, Cabanis, Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Compton, Cooper, Crain, Daves, Gresham, Lisle, McKaig, Meyer, Montgomery, Oates, Paschal, Patterson, Paynter, Pendleton (Ky.), Price, Rayner, Rusk, Stone (Ky.), Talbott (Md.), Tucker, Turner, Washington and Wilson (W. Va.)—thirty-one in all. In other words the Southern Democrats cast seventy votes for free coinage and thirty-one votes against it.

HOW THE VOTING WAS DONE. On the motion to concur in the Senate amendment the affirmative votes were cast by sixty-nine Republicans and 124 Democrats. The Republicans who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Adams, Aldrich, Apley, Avery, Babcock, Baker (N. H.), Belden, Bingham, Blair, Brodus, Caldwell, Chickering, Cogswell, Cooper (Wis.), Curtis (N. Y.), Daniels, Dingle, Draper, Fletcher, Gardner, Gillet (N. Y.), Groat, Harmer, Haugen, Henderson (Iowa), Hitt, Hopkins (Ill.), Hook (Tenn.), Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Klefer, Lefevre, Lilly, Lindon, Lunderslager, Mahon, Marvin (N. Y.), McCally, McCleary, McDowell, Mercer, Milliken, Moon, Morse, Payne, Phillips, Post, Powers, Randall, Ray, Reed, Reburn, Russell (Conn.), Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Storer, Thomas, Van Voorhis (N. Y.), Wanger, Waugh, Wheeler (Ill.), White, Woomer and Wright (Penn.). Of the ninety-four votes in the negative, eighteen were cast by Republicans, sixty-nine by Democrats and seven by Populists who were assisted to seats in Congress by the Democratic party.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were as follows: Messrs. Broderick, Curtis and Funston (Kan.); Cannon, Marsh and Stone (Ill.); Aiken (Mich.); Hopkins (Penn.); Hainer and Meiklejohn (Nebr.); Lucas (S. Dak.); Hartman (Mont.); Doolittle and Wilson (Wash.); Ellis and Hermann (Ore.); Hillborn (Cal.); and Sweet (Idaho). The Democrats who voted against the bill, and who do not represent districts in the "Solid South" were Sibley (Penn.); Bryan (Nebr.); Fithian, Hunter, Lane and Williams (Ill.); Harris and Hudson (Kan.); Kilrt and Donovan (Ohio); and Maguire (Cal.); eleven in all. The Democrats from the "Solid South" who voted for the bill were Alderson, Pendleton and Wilson (W. Va.); Berry, Caruth, Lisle, McKaig, Montgomery, Paynter (Ga.); Braxton (Ky.); Black (Cal.); Cabanis and Turner (Ark.); Braxton (Ky.); Breckinridge (Ark.); Bunn (N. C.); Catchings (Miss.); Causey (Del.); Cobb (Mo.); Compton, McKaig, Rusk, Rayner and Talbott (Md.); Cooper, (Fla.); Crain, Gresham and Paschal (Texas); Daves, Meyer and Price (La.); Edmunds, Marshall, Meredith, Swanson, Tucker and Tyler (Va.); Oates and Turpin (Ala.); and Patterson and Washington (Tenn.); forty-one in all. The Southern Democratic vote, therefore, stood fifty-eight to forty-one against the bill.

AN ATTEMPT TO FILIBUSTER. Of course the silver Democrats and Populists attempted to filibuster, but, as foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, the attempt was a vain one, and even Bryan realized before he desisted that it was hopeless. Both he and Bland were disappointed and crestfallen when they discovered that not more than twenty-six votes—not enough to support a demand for a vote on the repeal—could be mustered in favor of any filibustering motion. If the opponents of repeal had really desired an opportunity to debate and offer amendments, they would not have objected yesterday to Mr. Livingston's request for unanimous consent, and they would have gladly accepted the generous offer of Chairman Wilson to-day to allow the debate to run until 4 o'clock before the vote was taken. They preferred to waste the time in making dilatory motions, which they were ready to continue until the patience of the House should be exhausted, and they would have done so if they had not been caught napping.

The duty of keeping these motions before the House was devolved upon Messrs. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Snodgrass, of Tennessee. The latter made himself peculiarly conspicuous and offensive by puffing a cheap and rank cigar and addressing the Speaker repeatedly from a cloud of tobacco smoke. Probably no member of the House of Representatives ever before showed greater contempt for the rules of that body or more gross disrespect toward its presiding officer, and everybody wondered why the Speaker did not require him to obey the rule which forbids smoking in the floor when the House is in session.

After the filibustering had continued some time General Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the House take a recess for thirty minutes, "in order that the Committee on Rules might prepare a report."

The House adjourned at 10:30 p. m. The Senate will meet to-day at 10 a. m. The House will meet to-day at 10 a. m. The House will meet to-day at 10 a. m.

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